

# SECRET SERVICE DESCENDS ON REDS IN 33 CITIES



ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER.



WILLIAM J. FLYNN

Raids conducted in thirty-three cities of the country extending from coast to coast with the announced purpose of ridding the country of every alien known to have plotted against the government was the unprecedented development in the warfare against the Reds and the Red propaganda. Armed with four thousand warrants, agents of the Department of Justice made the raids simultaneously under the personal direction of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, in Washington, and Chief William J. Flynn, head of the Department of Justice Secret Service in New York. Raids were conducted in New York, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, San Francisco, Scranton, Spokane, St. Louis, St. Paul, Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, Toledo

## U. S. SENDING CARGO OF REDS BACK UNWILLINGLY TO RUSSIA

U. S. A. Transport Buford, Alias "Soviet Ark," Departs With Its Menagerie of Troublemakers.

For the first time in American history a whole shipload of undesirables has been officially sent out of the country. The ship was the U. S. Army transport Buford, called, for the time being, "the Soviet Ark," and its passengers were called "a cargo of sedition."

Two hundred and forty-nine foreign "reds," including three women, constituted the "cargo." They were all foreigners, and on their own confessions had hoped for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. The best known—or perhaps the worst—known—were Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, Russians who have been preaching anarchy in the United States for twenty-five years. Though anarchists would

give nobody else the protection of law courts, these specimens had no objection to appealing to such safeguards of liberty for their own protection. They have consumed months in this way, carrying their case on appeals from court to court. Though they held up Russia as infinitely better than the United States, they objected most desperately to being sent back there.

### Raids on Reds Will Go On

The departure of the "Soviet Ark" with its cargo of Reds is but a beginning, it was said by an official of the Department of Justice. Many already under arrest will be sent as soon as court actions in their behalf are ended—for these enemies of law are quick to seek the protection of law for themselves while trying to deny it to others. And more raids will be made wherever there is evidence to justify them.

## AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

FARMERS SHOW INCREASING INTEREST IN STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS—ARE BOUND TO PARTICIPATE MORE ACTIVELY HENCEFORTH—BAKER URGES CONTINUATION OF AIR NITRATE PLANT—AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS HAVE STAKE IN CREDIT MOVE.

(Business Feature Service.)

That American farmers are overcoming the natural isolation of farm life and are showing an increased interest in state and national affairs has become plainly distinguishable. This intellectual awakening is revealed in the correspondence departments of leading farm papers. Farmers' communications often display clear, incisive, earnest thought, and are usually marked by loyal Americanism. The farmers are bound to participate more actively henceforth than ever before in public life, and to add more potency in solving political, social and economic problems.

This subtle transformation, if it may be called such is directly in line with good government. It is a movement from which distinct gains may be expected. A democratic government rests securely only when it enlists hearty co-operation and is administered through the agency and with the generous participation of each group among the governed. Much of the farmers' growing interest may be attributed to the telephone and automobile, those mediums of ready communication.

Secretary Baker urges the continuation of the air nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., as a commercial fertilizer plant, converted to produce ammonium sulphate and operated as a quasi-public corporation with all stock owned by the government. Farmers generally will favor retaining this immense project, upon which the government has lavished millions. Producing nitrate it will reduce the toll which America pays to Chile for the privilege of drawing upon her rich nitrate deposits. Taxes alone paid the Chilean government are reported to have aggregated more than \$100,000,000 since the American farmer began using this fertilizer extensively, while total purchases far exceed \$500,000,000.

The farmer has a large stake in all measures designed to finance Europe through the medium of long-term credit. The maintenance of prices for agricultural products in correspondence with other commodity prices is predicated upon a liberal export trade.

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Whether the restraint upon loans will restrict legitimate business is a question which business men are asking. This result is certainly not among those intended. The current month and the next few succeeding months should normally be a period of heavy industrial financing. New year interest and dividend payments are rapidly returning to the banks, and the monetary situation would ease were conditions not extraordinary. It is evident, however, that bankers and business interests must proceed with caution and that only loans designed to increase production along necessary lines will stand high.

Congress has reconvened after the holidays for a long and arduous session fraught with many dangers and complexities. Seldom has a like array of fundamental problems confronted an American legislative body. Paramount are the twin problems of labor and advancing prices, which

## WHAT EAST DOES IN TOBACCO LINE

CONNECTICUT VALLEY HAS INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE DOWN TO SCIENCE.

Watch Progress of Weed Growing Under Shade for the Past Ten Years.

The New England Homestead says that if the farmers of the west could visit the Connecticut valley and see New England's most intensive agriculture, growing tobacco under shade they would have to admit that New England is not as far behind the west in a farming way as they have been inclined to believe. The acres devoted to cigar leaf tobacco grown in huge tents, largely represent in many instances practically reclaimed land—that which a decade or less ago was largely sandy plains on which often grew small pines or scrub oak. Other fields have not been recently reclaimed but may have been growing tobacco for several decades.

Those who are in most intimate touch with the shade-grown tobacco industry are possibly the most optimistic concerning its future. One of the best arguments is found in the proposed substantial increase for this year. Shade-grown tobacco has jumped into popularity as a wrapper for the 5-cent cigar within the past year or so. Manufacturers in many localities have been hard pressed because of the financial disturbance, and shade-grown tobacco in many instances proved their salvation.

Tobacco growers in New England, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin had watched the progress of growing tobacco under shade for the past ten years, and surely it has had its ups and downs. Many men have lost heavily; others have gained. With the past few years the industry has gotten on its feet, has become more nearly standardized, and handsome profits where good management was employed have been the result.

A dozen years ago and more, the areas devoted to cigar-leaf tobacco in the Connecticut valley was about 700 acres, and of those who tried to grow it some went into bankruptcy. But as growers will remember, the first start was made with the wrong kind of leaf, Sumatra. Success has been more or less rapid in recent years, and certainly since the adoption of the Cuban variety of tobacco.

The fact that cigar-leaf manufacturers have to pay a duty of \$1.85 per pound on imported Sumatra tobacco, which is added to the original cost of the leaf, plus a profit from the dealer, is a great argument in favor of the Connecticut valley shaded crop. The manufacturer can buy the shaded product at \$1.50 to \$2 a pound, and use a very large percentage of it for wrapping cigars. This is forcefully brought home to the farmer who grows tobacco in the open, because the increase in New England in acreage of shaded tobacco means a greatly augmented output.

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.)

With the race suicide clause left out, marriage is apt to be a howling success.

Everything he wants will come to the man who waits until he doesn't want anything.

The average woman would worry a lot more than she does if she listened to everything she says.

## The Business Outlook

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INTENSIFIES CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFLATION, REGARDING PRESENT HIGH COSTS AS UNQUESTIONED MENACE—CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM ABROAD PARALYZE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

(Business Feature Service.)

As a logical reflection of the record low point which Federal Reserve bank reserves have touched, and of the general increase in commercial loans and even speculative loans outside the stock market, the Federal Reserve board has intensified its drive upon inflation. In addition recently to warning against unnecessary loans, it suggested the probability of higher discount rates if past increases prove ineffectual. The Board apparently anticipates a crash if inflationary tendencies are not curbed.

Whether the restraint upon loans will restrict legitimate business is a question which business men are asking. This result is certainly not among those intended. The current month and the next few succeeding months should normally be a period of heavy industrial financing. New year interest and dividend payments are rapidly returning to the banks, and the monetary situation would ease were conditions not extraordinary. It is evident, however, that bankers and business interests must proceed with caution and that only loans designed to increase production along necessary lines will stand high.

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will, perhaps, concern the executive branch of government more than the legislative inasmuch as the solution lies not in enactment. The peace treaty and pending railroad legislation rightly stand first in the order of business.

Viewing the business situation as a whole the growing sense of danger and of need for cautions and discerning leadership presents the most encouraging feature.

Basic conditions are sound and no reason exists to fear a sudden panic or catastrophe, providing the American people will heed the lessons of history and experience.

The perplexities surrounding foreign exchange and credit measures likewise will resolve themselves under patient study. One factor militates strongly against public co-operation in any credit movement, namely the conflicting character of devices received from Europe. Bankers have emphasized the need of billions in credit, yet Hoover now suggests that normal credit measures may suffice. News reports alternately picture Europe as a sink-hole into which it would be folly to throw money and as a center of dynamic reconstruction forces which have accomplished wonders.

Until Europe's need can definitely be established in degree and amount, the average American will let the credit problem slide.

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